

## THE MORAL CHARACTER

OF ALL THE SPIRIT MEDIUMS OF THE LAND.

Look into Them and Then Read the Bible and Draw Your Own Conclusions.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

Spiritualism, or Spiritism, is of very ancient origin, and its history through the ages is not well defined. Glimpses of it appear in many of the ancient writings, both sacred and profane. But with this we need have nothing to do in this paper. The present is of more importance to us, and we need only examine a few facts in order to satisfy any thinking, honest mind that as a religion it is a failure and unworthy of any respect whatever. It is known by the names of Spiritualism, Spiritism, Hypnotism, Oculofore, Mesmerism, etc. It is generally believed the ancient oracles attained their influence over their devotees by what is known as modern Spiritualism. Swedenborg seems to be the first in later times to attribute this force to supernatural origin. Of whom Mr. John Wesley said: "He (Swedenborg) is the smartest, craziest man ever known."

Then came Mesmer with his undefined and undefinable materialistic theory of "the universal essence." But when he discovered that Glimmer, a priest, could, without the aid of a magnet, produce the same effects as himself, he also attributed it to supernatural origin. Since this every few years appear new candidates for the honors of the mysteries of this force or clairvoyance. A mental bias toward mysticism has induced many otherwise honest inquirers to espouse its cause, but in no case has there been advanced testimony to the genuineness of the claims of its advocates that has not been fairly met and overthrown by the counter theories and experiments of men of science, with minds unclouded by morbid ideas of life and death. Franz Avner Mesmer says animal magnetism is a universal fluid; it is a medium of the mutual influences between the heavenly bodies, the earth and animated bodies; it is continuous as to leave no void; it is capable of receiving, propagating and communicating all the impressions of emotion; it is susceptible of flux and reflux: This is a good basis for modern Spiritualism. The developments since Mesmer are called clairvoyance, psychology, etc.—the legitimate outgrowth of such principles. There are three classes of Spiritualists, to wit: "The deceiver," "the deceived" and the "I don't know." Many honest persons who have a bias to mysticism, are led into this theory and become perfectly infatuated as to nearly become infatuated if any one expresses a doubt of its genuineness. Of this class are the fanatics and victims of the immense fraud that is practiced on them without their knowledge. Another large class look upon the subject and its phenomena as if it were wonderful and mysterious; yet, having neither time nor disposition to investigate, simply are the "don't know" party. They are ready to relate what they have witnessed without either giving assent or contradiction to it. But the third and smallest of the classes are these inside workers—those who know that the whole system is based upon deception and hypocrisy, and they are willing to practice this fraud upon the gullibility of a credulous people in order that they may "leather their own nest." In other words, make money off their victims. Once in a while one is found communicative, and will reveal the whole secret. And then again we occasionally meet with one who, like Prof. Balabrega, will perform all those wonders, so-called, and then say in truth, it is but "artful deceptions." The professor's visit was opportune and well timed and welcomed to Memphis. But as he often told me: "There can be no religion in it." What! Do you think that the great God of heaven and earth, maker of all things, is so poor in expedients as to propagate a system so imbecile and deceptive and absurd? Would He go among His creatures and select the most unworthy, useless and unreliable instruments for the propagation of a cause divine? Can you imagine a God so poorly endowed as to select half-demented old women and untrustworthy men, whose lives have been, if not positively immoral at least irregular in the extreme, to represent His divine will to fallen humanity. Inquire into the moral character of every medium in the land and then read the Bible and weigh the subject in the light of divine truth and draw your own conclusions. So they pay their debts? Are they chaste? Are they truthful? Are you willing to trust your reputation in their hands without buying their favor and influence with money? This is the age of "lying." The masses would rather believe a lie than the truth. A truthful lawyer by the side of a lying trickster will fail while the other succeeds. A scientific physician brought in contact with a lying quack will fail and the quack succeed. A stranger with spotless character may be ruined by lying slanders he cannot stoop to meet. The most glaring hypocrisies are palmed off as the best religion, and people are found willing to believe and swallow down, undigested, the nauseous dose, because it does not rebuke their sins nor require repentance and reformation. A very large per cent. of the advocates of modern Spiritualism are apostates from some religious church, and hence this antipathy to restraints principles and purity. Men will hold more tenaciously to an error than to a truth. "They are given over to hardness of heart and reprobation of mind to believe a lie that they may be damned. What is now known as Spiritism is simply an undeveloped science. Time will right the wrong. Mesmerism and magnetism are true as a fact but absolutely false as a religion. Mind-reading belongs to this class, as does clairvoyance. I cannot describe them fully here. Magnetism is capable of healing disease, and when accompanied with pure, simple medicine performs wonderful cures. The better informed medical men admit the fact, and many surgical operations are now performed while the patient is under the influence of magnetism. This is destined to become the anesthetic most—if not the only one—used, because it is absolutely safe and much better in every way. But why

should any one so lose all reason and make a religion out of a mere physical phenomenon? J. G. McKendrick, professor in the University of Glasgow, Scotland, says: "The medical profession has always been rightly jealous of the employment of hypnotism in the treatment of diseases, because such a practice borders on quackery and imposition. Still, in the hands of skillful physicians, it may become one of our most useful healing agents." There are fearful results to be apprehended from it in the hands of sound and ignorant pretenders. "Let them severely alone," I have written enough. I have many things I would love to say, but defer for the present. In conclusion, don't try to invest a good scientific fact with the importance of a divine or metaphysical character. Don't allow your simple mind to be led into the mysticism as being worthy your higher duty to God, yourself and your family. They tell you that the so-called spirits never saw Jesus. Believe it. Yes, I say, believe it! The Bible plainly tells us, "Between us and You there is a great gulf fixed, over which no one can pass." Yes! believe that all such as would defame our blessed and holy religions and bring reproach on the Bible, the palladium of our hopes and the sheet anchor of the Christian's faith, have never seen Jesus Christ—and the great fear is they never will.

F. B. ROGERS, M.D.

Memphis, January 30, 1886.

## A BALLAD OF THE WALTZ.

In the Merry Mo arch's day  
Cavaliers and damsels met,  
Corte's ring in courtly way  
In the stately minstrel's net.  
Other fashions have been set  
For dancing at the hall,  
All have had their day, and yet  
Waiting is the best of all.  
Where the dark-eyed eyes play  
Mandolin and cello play  
Round African's strand deny  
Ninth each arch and minaret,  
Theirs is the best of all.  
The waltz would enthrall  
Dignity with its tresser jet,  
Waiting is the best of all.  
Other dances past away  
And to Chorus and their debt,  
Gypsy and saraband, jass, and  
Gypsy no one can regret.  
Gypsy is not elegant,  
Slow quadrille the gay appeal:  
Round African's strand deny  
Waiting is the best of all.

## OLD-TIME NEGRO DANCE

In Congo Square, New Orleans, as Described by George W. Cable.

From George W. Cable's illustrated paper in the February Century, accompanied by the music of the Creole dances, we quote the following: "It was a weird one. The negro of colonial Louisiana was a most grotesque figure. He was nearly naked. Often his neck and arms, thighs, shanks and play feet were shrunken, tough, sinewy like a monkey's. Sometimes it was scant diet and cruel labor that had made them so. Even the requirement of law was only that he should have not less than a barrel of corn—nothing else—a month, nor get more than thirty lashes to the twenty-four hours. The whole world was crueler than these things; and now, we must not judge them by our own standards. "Often the slave's attire was only a cotton shirt, or a pair of pantaloons hanging in indecent tatters to his naked waist. The bond-woman was well clad who had on as much as a coarse chemise and petticoat. To add a tignon—a Madras handkerchief twisted into a turban—was high gentility, and the number of kerchiefs beyond that one was the measure of absolute wealth. Some were rich in tignons, especially those who served within the house, and pleased the mistress; or even the master—there were Harpers in those days. However, Congo Plains did not gather the house-servants so much as the 'field-hands.' "These came in troops. See them; wilder than kypies; wilder than the Moors and Arabs, whose strong blood and features one sees at a glance in so many of them; gangs—as they were called—gangs and gangs of them, from this and that and yonder direction; tall, well-knit Senegals, from Cape Verde, black as ebony, with intelligent, lurid eyes and long, straight, shapely noses; Mandingoes, from the Gambia river, lighter of color, of order form, and a cunning that shows in the countenance; whose enslavement seems specially a shame, their nation the merchants of Africa, dwelling in towns, industrious, thrifty, skilled in commerce and husbandry, and expert in the working of metals, even to silver and gold; and Foulahs, playfully misnamed 'Foulards'—fat chickens of goodly stature, and with a perceptible rose tint in the cheeks; and Sosos, famous warriors, dexterous with the African target; and in contrast to these, with small ears, thick eyebrows, bright eyes, flat, upturned noses, shining skin, wide mouths and white teeth, the negroes of Guinea, dark and un-mixed from the Gold Coast, the Slave Coast and the Cape of Palm—not from the Grain Coast; the English had that trade. See them come! Popoos, Cotocoles, Fidias, Socoes, Agwas, short, copper-colored Mises—what have the slavers did make!—and from interior Africa others equally proud and warlike: fierce Nagoes and Fondos; tawny Awassas; Iboses, so light-colored that one could not tell them from mulattoes but for their national tattooing; and the half-civilized and quick-witted but ferocious Aradas, the original Yondou worshippers. And how many more! For here come, also, men and women from all that Congo coast—Angola, Malimbe, Ambrie, etc.—small, good-natured, sprightly boys, and gay garrulous girls, thick-lipped but not tattooed; chattering, chaffing, singing, and guffawing as they come; these are they for whom the dancer and the place are named, the most numerous sort of negro in the colonies, the Congos and Francs-Congos, and though serpent worshippers, yet the gentlest and kindest natures that came from Africa. Such was the company. Among these bawls—that is, native Africans—there was, of course, an ever-growing number of negroes who proudly called themselves Creole negroes, that is, born in America; and at the present time there is only here and there an old native African to be met with, vain of his singularity and trembling on his staff."

CENTRAL NUMBER, No. 99 Market street, in the nearest place in the city for plants and cut flowers.

## GEN. HALLECK'S DEFENSE.

A LETTER FROM HIS FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF.

What Gen. Callom Says of the Alleged Telegrams Quoted by Wallace-Sherman's Memory.

New York, January 30.—The

renewed this morning publishes the following: To the Editor of the Tribune: SIR—In the New York Sun of the 21st instant appears the following statement:

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 20, 1885.

Army officers here who know the secret of the bitter hostility that existed between Gen. Grant and Gen. Halleck say that when Gen. McClellan's war papers are made public a profound sensation will be created, and the hatred of Grant for Halleck will be no longer a mystery. An officer who has seen the documents preserved by Gen. McClellan says: On February 16, 1862, Gen. Grant sent his famous "unconditional surrender" letter to Gen. Buckner at Fort Donelson. The news of the surrender had thrilled the North from one end to the other, and the name of Grant was upon all lips. Gen. Halleck, the commander in the West, was at St. Louis. He was troubled at the great renown so suddenly attained by his subordinate officer. On February 18th, two days after the surrender of Donelson, McClellan telegraphed as follows to Halleck:

Gen. H. W. Halleck, St. Louis, Mo.:

Where is Grant?

Gen. H. W. Halleck, Major-General commanding.

The same day Gen. McClellan received the following:

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Washington, D.C.:

In answer to your question, would say Grant is somewhere in the rear of my army, drunk.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

Gen. McClellan kept the originals of all his dispatches and certified copies were made for the War Department. These dispatches are said not to be among the dispatches certified and in the records at the War Department, but the originals are among Gen. McClellan's papers. They are carefully placed into one of the large volumes in which his war dispatches are preserved. Three or four years ago Gen. Grant read these original dispatches, which was the first indication that he had ever had that they were in existence.

Believing the above cited telegrams to be forgeries, I addressed a note to Mr. W. C. Prime, the custodian of Gen. McClellan's official papers, to which the following is his courteous reply:

No. 28 N. W. Twenty-Third Street, New York, January 26, 1886.

Gen. George W. Cable:

DEAR SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant enclosing article from the New York Sun of 21st January and asking me for copies of dispatches in that article said to have passed between Gen. Halleck and Halleck, if any such are among the papers of Gen. McClellan now in my possession. I have had occasion before this to examine Gen. McClellan's papers with reference to the relations of Gen. Grant and Halleck to which you refer in your letter, and have again, at your request, examined them. I find no such dispatches as those which are published in the article, nor any which resemble them. You are, of course, familiar with the dispatches published in the North American Review for December last, in connection with this subject. I am, with great respect, yours,

W. C. PRIME.

Thus the triumphant refutation of another vile slander against Gen. Halleck quickly follows the notorious retreat of Gen. Law Wallace from the infamous charge made by him, without a particle of evidence that Halleck was willing to betray his country and permit Washington to be captured, knowing that such a thing would destroy Grant. The last paragraph of Mr. Prime's letter refers to Col. Fred Grant's contribution to the North American Review, entitled "Halleck's Injustice to Grant." There is little in a misnomer is clear from Halleck's dispatches in this same article, wherein he shows the highest confidence in Gen. Grant after the latter had explained all alleged irregularities in his command, for which Halleck refused to arrest him, though fully authorized to do so by the general in chief with the approval of the Secretary of War. Col. Grant's article concludes with the same statement made by Gen. Grant in his memoirs, that Gen. Halleck unquestionably regarded Gen. C. F. Smith as a much better officer for the command of all the forces in the military district than he (Grant), and to render Smith available for such command, desired his promotion to antedate the promotion of the other commanders. That both father and son are in inexcusable error is conclusively proven by the official records, which show that Halleck recommended Grant for a major-generalship before he proposed C. F. Smith's promotion. Grant's commission is dated February 16, 1862, while that of Smith is not till March 21, 1862, more than a month later.

GEORGE W. CULLOM, Major-General, United States Army, Chief of Gen. Halleck's Staff, 1861-62. New York, January 29, 1886.

Gen. Sherman's Treacherous Memo.

St. Louis, Mo., January 30.—Gen. Sherman was shown a copy last night of Fry's letter, sent out by the Associated Press. In reply, the general showed the reporter a copy of a letter which he wrote yesterday to Col. Scott, in which he says: "My letter to you of September 6, 1865, was purely private, and one from which Gen. Fry has no right to quote without my consent, but even after he had so quoted I had no objection to the editor's most courteous inquiry, at my instance, of December 5th I could in a paragraph have changed the word 'would' to 'might,' or have interlined 'probably,' to express more fully my meaning. You are at liberty to make either of these changes in that letter and put it on your official files. When, in 1862-63, Gen. Grant needed a friend I was that friend, and it seems odd that now, when Gen. Grant needs no friend, Gen. Fry should step in to claim the privilege. Fry may do what he pleases—I will do the same." In the conversation that followed Gen. Sherman said

that the passage quoted by Fry was taken from a letter of four or five pages, and he had forgotten writing it.

## HINTS TO FARMERS.

COMPOSTS AND COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

That Must Be Brought Into General Use if the Country is to Be Prosperous.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., January 29.—As the Irishman said, "We always have some kind of weather in America." This week it has been thick enough to cut. The old song which the young folks used to sing half a century ago to their "shindigs," which ran thus:

"It rains and it hails, and it snows stormy weather,  
In comes the farmer and he takes a glass of cider."

That "take" now has been changed to something stronger, "elder," and if he is in North Mississippi he will find it in a jug generally filled across the Tennessee line. The farmers, however, are as a class addicted to intemperance than a like number taken from other parts in life. Passing one a few days ago, in Tate county, actively engaged raking up leaves on the roadside, I saw he was of the progressive kind, and I asked him if he was intending to now to temper with them. He informed me that he was, and would put them in his lot where they would be rendered soluble by the tramping of his stock, and with the aid of phosphate and kainit, he would have a very excellent fertilizer. On further inquiry about the success of this gentleman in farming, I learned from a neighbor of his that this man had made money every year farming, having moved into the county when quite poor, since the war, and was now the owner of two very excellent farms. All the farmers of any progressive spirit now admit they must "do something" to better their financial condition. To that class who are hide-bound and turn a deaf ear to better methods and improvements in their manner of farming, I would place a tin trumpet five feet long against their hearing organ and inflate larger than that balloon fellow in your museum, and into their ears a "blast" should go which would make them jump out of their skins or render them as pliable as Her Haig's. Look at the statistics of Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia and Alabama in agricultural products. The increase is wonderful. All these crops produced by the aid of fertilizers. True, here and there in the Memphis district, some are "catching on," and these are using commercial fertilizers profitably, but the masses know nothing and care less about acquainting themselves with the way of introducing the use of fertilizers hereabouts comes from the largest land owners, who either crop on shares or rent out their land. They say they cannot afford to buy fertilizers for "free niggers." It is a very poor argument to advance, when, if one is benefited, the other must be also. The buyer of the fertilizers most generally is found amongst the smaller farmers, and these who work or superintend their farms closely. Memphis cannot thrive and continue to boom with a lot of ragged, poverty-stricken farmers all round about her. Solid prosperity comes from the patronage of a thrifty, money-making agricultural class, and this cannot be controverted. Now to get the farmer upon this road to prosperity, he must change his old "ruts," work, fertilize, economize, diversify, and above all things he must not forget to read and study the columns of those papers which print much on agriculture. Look into books, seek information, acquaint yourselves with whatever "book-farming" you can, and just what you learn you will find it of advantage, for an ancient writer living in the age of Cato, Pliny and Virgil said: "The Roman farmers hitherto by experiments have established many maxims and their posterity generally imitate them; but we ought not only to imitate others, but make experiments ourselves not directed by chance, but by reason." Furman of Georgia, who died a few years ago, did much toward enlightening his neighbors in successful farming. He was an intelligent gentleman, made practical experiments, and had most extraordinary successes in his fertilizing methods, and when he accomplished his experiments he did not withhold the results, but gave his agricultural fellow the full benefit of them. I notice the results of the contest the past year for premiums offered by a fertilizer factory down in Georgia for the best yield of cotton and corn upon a given number of acres of land. The farmer who obtained the prize, \$250 in gold, made 7889 pounds of lint cotton on five acres, and the one who got the prize of \$150 for the corn made 496 bushels on five acres. The total yield of five of the contestants for the cotton premiums on the five acres each was 20,467 pounds of lint cotton, and the total like number for the corn premiums was 2155 bushels—all accomplished by the application of phosphates or plant food. Millions of tons of fertilizers are now being used in Georgia, and the farmers are growing richer each year. West Tennessee and North Mississippi must "spur up" and do likewise, and then there will not be such straining to make "buckle and tongue" meet.

H. L. F.

## THE SECRET OF MR. TILDEN'S SUCCESS.

The great secret of Mr. Tilden's success as a political manager and organizer in New York was the thoroughness of his system and his aptness in presenting issues. He had a list of the active Democrats in every school district in the State, with their postoffice addresses. This list was corrected every year. In distributing political documents each one of these workers would receive five copies at a time with a request to circulate and report the effect. It was waste of good material, he always said, to send out documents in bulk to county chairmen. Letters would be written by his own hand in lithographic ink and the fac-simile sent to each one whose name appeared on the list. He had the journalistic instinct in seizing and making prominent the issues upon which he wanted a campaign fought. He prepared the ground in advance, as the thrifty farmer does his wheat land.

MEMPHIS STAINED GLASS WORKS, 308 Third street. Call and see.

## THE HYDROPHOBIA SCARE

THE VALUE OF PASTEUR'S DISCOVERIES QUESTIONED.

What Dr. Hammond Thinks of the French Savant's Methods—His Treatment.

New York Times: Dr. William A.

Hammond discussed "Hydrophobia and Its Prevention" at a fully attended meeting of the Clinical Society of the New York Postgraduate Medical School, at No. 226 East Twentieth street, last evening. Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa presided, and in introducing Dr. Hammond he declared that the medical profession is always listened to with deference, and that its suggestions, if offered with unanimity, are usually adopted. But in regard to hydrophobia the profession is at sea. Data relating thereto is so difficult to obtain, and when obtained is of so conflicting a nature, that the profession has never made up its mind as to the cause and proper treatment of the disease. When it does make up its mind the community will benefit by it. Dr. Hammond said that while it is very true that the most of the profession is at sea in regard to hydrophobia, yet the neurological portion of it is not. Those physicians who have devoted their time to a study of nervous diseases know that there is such a disease as hydrophobia, and that it is incurable. He did not mean to say that it is not preventable, for he believed that it was, but once it had developed itself then nothing could save the patient. Concerning the methods of prevention, Dr. Hammond stated that many cases of persons bitten by dogs, supposed to be mad, had passed under his observation and treatment, and that the course he had followed in each was first; to take steps to ascertain whether or not the animal inflicting the wound was really suffering from hydrophobia. Pending the discovery, he excised or cauterized the bitten part, first having applied the cupping glass or caused the patient, or some one for him, to apply his lips to the wound and suck out the poison. This latter proceeding, he claimed, was attended by little or no danger to the one undertaking it, provided there was no abrasion of the skin of the mouth or throat. The virus, he contended, could not be absorbed into the system through the mucous membrane. He also applied leeches where possible, and when all these precautions had been taken within a reasonable time after the patient had been bitten hydrophobia had never developed itself. The only way in which the disease could be communicated to a human being, Dr. Hammond claimed, was through the saliva. It cannot, he thought, be transmitted through the blood, and for that reason he was inclined to doubt the efficacy of Dr. Pasteur's newly discovered method of inoculation. However, he was not prepared to state definitely that the blood would not transmit the disease. "My position," said he, "is that of an agnostic. I will neither positively affirm nor deny the value of Dr. Pasteur's theory. I do not know whether it be correct or worthless."

Dr. Hammond added the record of 534 reported cases of hydrophobia, showing that in 333 of them the latest of time between the bite and the development of the disease was less than three months, and in only thirty of them more than six months. From these figures he argued that the stories of persons having been attacked by hydrophobia years after having been bitten were entirely mythical. He did not believe that there was a well authenticated instance on record of a patient dying from the bite of a mad dog a year after having been bitten. Concerning the New York children he contended that there is absolutely no proof that the dog which injured them was suffering from rabies at the time. He also declared that not more than one-third of the persons bitten by mad dogs thereby contracted hydrophobia, and he strongly condemned the senseless scare which took possession of the community a month or so since over the disease.

Dr. C. H. Dana took issue with Dr. Hammond on the Pasteur experiments, and referred to the report of the committee of the French Academy endorsing that scientist. Other of the gentlemen participating in the ensuing discussion were Prof. A. H. Smith, Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite and F. R. Sturgis and Dr. Roosa, all of whom spoke of the rarity of hydrophobia and the great harm which had been wrought in the community by the outcry recently raised over the disease. Dr. Hammond concluded the discussion.

## THE NEXT CARDINAL.

Archbishop Williams of Boston the Coming Man.

NEW YORK, January 30.—To-morrow's issue of the Catholic Herald, in an article on "The Next Cardinal," will claim high ecclesiastical authority for saying that notwithstanding common report, Archbishop Gibbons will not be the wearer of the next red hat bestowed on America unless at the consistory to be held in March it should be decided to give America two cardinals.

Congratulations in advance are extended, however, to Archbishop Williams of Boston as the next cardinal, his work at the Baltimore conference having marked him for that honor.

His course, the Catholic Herald explains, "was the most consistent with the directions and counsel of the propaganda, and much of the good to arise from the Plenary Council may be ascribed to his suggestions there. The rejection of some of the decrees shows that had the liberal ideas of Archbishop Williams been carried out they would have met with more favor in the holy father's sight. It will be interesting to learn that the revision of these decrees is being made in accordance with the formula which Archbishop Williams laid before the council, and which was in perfect conformity with the spirit of Leo's instructions."

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